The genera Eurymetopum Blanch. and Epiclines Chevr. (25th Communication on Cleridae)

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Considerable confusion has for many years been continued in the catalogues regarding the genera *Eurymetopum* Blanch. and *Epiclines* Chevr., which both are confined mainly to Chile, but otherwise are very distinct, and even belong to different sub-families, *Eurymetopum* being a Hydnocerine (according to Wolcott now to be named Phyllobaenine) and *Epiclines* a Clerine. The confusion was started by Lacordaire in Gen. Col. VI 1857, p. 463—464, by assuming that the so far described species, which by the original authors had been placed quite correctly, should

be united in one genus.

Further errors have long been continued regarding the name of the Clerine section of this mixtum compositum. This was originally named Eurymetopum by Blanchard in Voy. d'Orb. 1842-43, p. 92. Blanchard himself emended the name of the genus in Eurycranium (Hist. Ins. II 1845, p. 87), because he regarded it as homonymous with Eurymetopon Eschsch. (in Atlas zool., Voyage du capitaine Kotzebue IV, 1831, fasc. 2, p. 8), a Tenebrionid genus, and because also a Curculionid genus Eurymetopus Schönh. (Gen. et spec. Curcul. VI, 1, 1840, p. 112) existed already. Lacordaire, without giving a reason, changed the termination and made the name Eurycranus, Then Chevrolat (Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 29), without even mentioning those two modifications, established for this genus the name Dereutes, which name, on orthographical grounds, was finally emended by Harold (Coleopt, Hefte XVI 1879, p. 248 nota) into Thereutes. Now all these alterations and emendations are unnecessary and not valid, because the endings -um and -on are sufficiently distinct to make both names different and to keep Blanchard's name apart from the one established by Eschscholtz. Also they are not among the cases enumerated in the International Rules (Opinion 147) which justify acceptance of homonymy, so that there can merely be spoken of similarity. I admit, that such a close similarity had better been avoided, but once it exists, there is no other way than to let Eurymetopum stand.

As regards the world-catalogues, Dejean did not know any species belonging to either *Eurymetopum* or *Epiclines*. White (1849) had distinguished both genera all right, but Gemminger

& Harold (1869), Lohde (1900) and Schenkling (1903) and 1910) have continued Lacordaire's error. Fed. Philippi (1907) gave an abstract of Schenkling's enumeration of 1903, but added in brackets to some of the species an indication of the genera to which the original authors had designed them. Blackwelder has based his "Checklist of the Coleopterous insects of Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America" (Bull. 185 U.S. National Museum, Part 3, Washington 1945, p. 381—391) on Schenkling's catalogue of 1910, and therefore does not separate the two genera either.

In the last few years the North American workers in Cleridae, notably my friends A. B. Wolcott and E. A. Chapin, distinguished the two all right when determining species, but so far no new cataloguing of the two genera has been undertaken. After all it was not difficult, at the hand of the descriptions, to find out where to place the different species, the protruding eyes and narrow prothorax of *Eurymetopum* presenting characters which were not likely to be omitted by any describer, but all the same I trust that the following list of the species, with the complete

literature references, will be of use to future students.

There are a few small differences in the opinions expressed here and by Wolcott in his paper in Journ. New York Ent. Soc. LII 1944 (p. 145—146). I am glad to say, however, that after some correspondance we have come to an understanding on these matters, and that the present paper is in accordance with our joint views. While arranging the materials of the Amsterdam Museum in

While arranging the materials of the Amsterdam Museum in the two genera, I had occasion to describe one new species and a few aberrations. These descriptions should precede the new cata-

logues.

No records whatever have to my knowledge been published on the biology of these beetles. On account of their general shape and colours it seems probable that the adults of both genera are to be found rather on foliage and on flowers than on stems and

branches of trees.

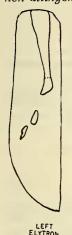
The geographical distribution of both genera is very superficially known. The majority of the specimens in the musea is simply labelled "Chile", which is far from satisfactory for a country which extends over 39 degrees of latitude. I have mentioned behind each species all the localities which have come to my knowledge from literature and from the materials in the Amsterdam museum, but many species remain, which so far are only recorded from "Chile".

DESCRIPTIONS.

Eurymetopum interruptum, nov. spec.

E. elongatum. nigrum, nitidum, griseovillosum, capite antice, ore, antennis (summo apice subfumato), pedibusque flavotestaceis. In utroque elytro subcoriaceo est vitta longitudinalis, discalis, pallida,

incipiens a basi prope scutellum, in medio basali (elytrorum) subparallela suturae, deinde oblique curvata et bis interrupta, marginem non attingens.



This species has the general form and size of E. semifuscum Chevr., but the colour-pattern is widely different. The body is black, shining, finely and densely punctate. The pronotum is a little shorter than in E. semifuscum, and the sides more strongly rounded outwards; central longitudinal impression shallower and a little shorter. Antennae (only tip of last joint slightly darkened), front, mouthparts and legs pale testaceous. The whole body is clothed with a grey pubescence, densest on the coriaceous elytra, so that these appear greyish. On each elytron is a pale, longitudinal, discal stripe, broadest near the base, running down to near the middle. From there it bends off slantwise and downwards, dissolving itself in two oblong spots, and does not reach the margin. The colour of this stripe is pale testaceous from base to about one third of the length of the elytra, and from there downwards it changes suddenly into ivory-white.

Length 6.2 millim.

In an old collection I found one specimen, which bears no further indication of origin than "Chili".

Spinola in Gay has enumerated several varieties of the species he mentioned, without attaching names to them.

In the Amsterdam Museum are a few aberrations worth naming: Eurymetopum eburneocinctum Spin., ab. obliquecruciatum, nov. ab. One specimen from Desagile (South Chile). Closely affiliated to var. nigripes Schenkl., has the legs black also, but the white basal markings, which on each elytron in Schenkling's variety consist of a quite minute, round spot at the extreme base, are considerably dilated and run from the humerus slantwise down- and inwards, so that, in combination with the oblique median fasciae, an oblique cross is formed, not unlike the markings of Epiclines Gayi Chevr. The markings are also similar to those of Eurymetopum anale Phil., but in this species moreover the apices of the elytra are white.

Epiclines basalis Blanch. The variation of this species is considerable. Apart from the size, which in our specimens varies from 3,8 to 7,1 millim., the colour-aberrations can be distinguished as follows:

The most common of these forms appears to be ab. concolor, which resembles $E.\ tristis$ Spin., but is distinct by the pronotum being transversely wrinkled; in $E.\ tristis$ it is simply punctate.

CATALOGUES

(Subfam. Hydnocerinae) EURYMETOPUM Blanch.

Blanch. Voy. d'Orb. 1842-43, p. 92. — White, Nomencl. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. 4 Clerid. 1849, p. 42. — Chevr. Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2, 1874, p. 275; Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 29. — Harold, Coleopt. Hefte 16 1879, p. 248 nota. — Corporaal, Tijdschr. v. Ent. 88 1945 (1947), p. 160.

Eurycranium Blanch. Hist. Ins. 2, 1845, p. 84, 87. — Desmarest in Chenu, Encycl. d'Hist. Nat. Col. 2, 1851-52, p. 245. — Wolc. Journ. Ent. Soc. New York 52 1944, p.

123, 133, 145,

Thanasimus Spin. in Gay, Hist. Chile 4 1849, p. 392. — R. A. & F. Philippi, Stett. Ent. Ztg. 25 1864, p. 266. — R. A. Philippi, Anales Univ. Chile (Santiago) 1865, p. 656.

Eurycranus Lacord., Gen. Col. 4 1857, p. 463 nota. — Gemm. & Har., Cat. Col. 6 1869, p. 1745. — Gahan, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5 1910, p. 64, 65. — Wolc., Ent. News 22 1911, p. 124.

Dereutes Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 29 *). — Gorh., Cist. Ent. 2 1875-82 (1876), p. 91. — Pic, Ech. 57 1941, No

484, p. 7.

Thereutes Harold, Coleopt. Hefte 16 1879, p. 248 nota.

Epiclines Lacord., Gen. Col.4 1849, p. 463 (pars). — Gemm. et Har., Cat. Col. 6 1869, p. 1745 (pars). — Gorh., Cist. Ent. 2 1875-82 (1876), p. 91; Biol. Centr.-Am. Col. III² 1882, p. 165. — Lohde, Stett. Ent. Ztg. 61 1900, p. 71 (pars). — Schenkl., Gen. Ins. (Wytsman) Cler. 1903,

^{*)} I cannot understand what has induced Chevrolat here to cite under the synonyms: "Trichodes Philippi, Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1864. p. 266". Neither there, nor anywhere else in all his writings on Cleridae, is the name Trichodes even mentioned by Philippi. This mistake of Chevrolat's has evidently been copied by Gorham (1882), Lohde (1900) and Schenkling (1903).

p. 71 (pars); Col. Cat. (Junk) 23 1910, p. 99 (pars).
F. Philippi, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat. 11 1907, p. 25 (pars).
Blackwelder, U.S. Nation. Mus. Bull.185 1945, p. 386 (pars).

Typus generis: E. maculatum Blanch.

Chile, Chile centr., Chile mer., Santiago, Santa Rosa. var. nigripes Schenkl., D. Ent. Zs. 1900, p. 397
ab. obliquecruciatum Corp., Tijdschr. v. Ent. 88 1945 (1947), p. 159 Desagile (Chile mer.).
elongatum (Dereutes elongatus) Pic, Opusc. mart. 3 1941, p. 11 Chile.
frigidum (Dereutes frigidus) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 35 Chile, Quillota.
frontale (Dereutes frontalis) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 46 Chile.
fulvipes Blanch., Voy. d'Orb. 1842-43, p. 93, t. 6, f. 7. — Chevr., Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2 1874, p. 275; Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 30
Gayi (Thanasimus) Spin. in Gay, Hist. Chile 4 1849, p. 398, t. 9, f. 5. — (Eurymetopum) Chevr., Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2 1874, p. 275 nota
Germaini (Dereutes) Pic, Opusc. mart. 2 1941, p. 9 Chile.
implicatum (Dereutes implicatus) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 33
impressum (<i>Thanasimus impressus</i>) Spin. in Gay, Hist. Chile 4 1849, p. 393, t. 9, f. 4. — Chevr., Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2 1874, p. 275 nota; Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 30 Chile infuscatum (<i>Dereutes infuscatus</i>) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 47
interruptum Corp., Tijdschr. v. Ent. 88 1945 (1947), p. 158. Chile
iridescens (Dereutes) Pic, Ech. 57 1941, No 484, p. 7 Chile.
Landbecki (Thanasimus) Phil., Stett. Ent. Ztg. 25 1864, p. 269
Valdivia — Dereutes Landkuki Chevr. Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 30
latefasciatum (Dereutes latefasciata) Pic, Opusc. mart. 2 1941 p. 10

^{*)} This name, introduced by Gemminger on account of supposed homonymy with $Epiclines\ Gayi$ Chevr., has now become superfluous.

longulum (Clerus longulus) Spin., Mon. Clérites 2 1844, p. 138, t. 46, f. 8. — Chevr., Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2 1874, p. 275 nota; Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 30. — Gorh., Cist. Ent. 2 1875-82 (1876), p. 76
luridipenne (Dereutes luridipennis) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 47
maculatum Blanch., Voy. d'Orb. 1842-43, p. 92, t. 6, f. 8.— Chevr., Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2 1874, p. 275 nota; Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 30
maculipenne (Dereutes maculipennis) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 35 Chile.
maculipes (Dereutes) Pic, Ech. 57 1941, No 484, p. 7 Chile.
modestum (<i>Thanasimus modestus</i>) Phil., Stett. Ent. Ztg. 25 1864, p. 267. — Schenkl., D. Ent. Zs. 1900, p. 397 Chile.
multisignatum (Dereutes multisignata) Pic, Opusc. mart. 2 1941, p. 10
nodicolle (Dereutes nodicollis) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 36. — Schenkl., D. Ent. Zs. 1906, p. 287 Chile, Valparaiso.
nudatum (<i>Thanasimus nudatus</i>) Spin. in Gay, Hist. Chile 4 1849, p. 400. — Chevr., Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2 1874, p. 275
obscurum (Thanasimus obscurus) Phil., Stett. Ent. Ztg. 25 1864.
p. 267. — Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 30 Valdivia. ornatipenne (Dereutes ornatipennis) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 33 Chile.
ornatum (Thanasimus ornatus) Phil., Anales Univ. Chile 1865 I, p. 656,
pallens Blanch., Voy. d'Orb. 1842-43, p. 93. — Chevr., Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2 1874, p. 275; Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 30. — Schenkl., D. Ent. Zs. 1906, p. 288 Quinta, Valparaiso.

parallelum (Thanasimus parallelus) Fairm. et Germain, Col. Chile 2 1861, p. 3. — Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 30 Argentina, Chile. = Dereutes cinctipennis Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 32. — Schenkl., D. Ent. Zs. 1900, p. 397 Chile.
prasinum (<i>Thanasimus prasinus</i>) Spin. in Gay, Hist. Chile 4 1849, p. 403, t. 9, f. 7. — Chevr., Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2 1874, p. 275 nota; Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 30. — Schenkl., D. Ent. Zs. 1906, p. 287
ab. α Spin., l. c. ab. β Spin., l. c. ab. γ Spin., l. c.
Proteus (<i>Thanasimus</i>) Spin. in Gay, Hist. Chile 4 1849, p. 404. — Chevr. Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2 1874, p. 275; Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 30
ab. α Spin., l. c. ab. β Spin., l. c. ab. γ Spin., l. c. ab. δ Spin., l. c. ab. ϵ Spin., l. c. ab. ζ Spin., l. c. ab. η Spin., l. c.
pulchellum (Eurycranus pulchellus) Wolc., Ent. News 22 1911, p. 124
quadrifasciolatum (Dereutes quadrifasciolatus) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 33
rubidum (Dereutes rubidus) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 34
ruficolle (<i>Thanasimus ruficollis</i>) Phil., Stett. Ent. Ztg. 25 1864, p. 267. — Chevr., Mém. Cler. 1876, p. 30. — Wolc., Journ. New York Ent. Soc. 52 1944, p. 146
rufipes (Dereutes) Pic, Opusc. mart. 3 1941, p. 10 Chile.
semifuscum (Dereutes semifuscus) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 31*) Chile, Chile centr.
seminigrum (Dereutes seminiger) Chevr. Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 31. Chile, Chile centr.

^{*)} Clerus semi-metallicus Fairm. et Germ. (Col. Chile 2 1861, p. 3) has been placed by Schenkling (1903) under *Epiclines*. Léveille, who has examined the type specimen in the Paris museum, has found this to be no Clerid, but a Temnochilid, belonging to the genus *Acalanthis* Er. (apud Lesne, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1909, p. 206).

- simile (Epiclines similis) Schenkl., D. Ent. Zs. 1900, p. 397. Wolc., Journ. New York Ent. Soc. 52 1944, p. 146 Chile.
- trinodosum (Dereutes trinodosus) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 46
 Chile, Oyarzun.
- virens (Dereutes) Chevr., Mém. Clér. 1876, p. 32 Chile.
- viridiaeneum (Epiclines viridiaeneus) Gorh., Biol. Centr.-Am. III², 1882, p. 165. Wolc., Ent. News 22 1911, p. 124 Guatemala.

(Subfam. Clerinae) EPICLINES Chevr.

Chevr. in Guér., Ic. Règne anim. Ins. 1829—38, p. 49. — Blanch., Voy. d'Orb. 1842-43, p. 95. - Spin. Mon. Clérites 2 1844, p. 164; in Gay, Hist. Chile 4 1849, p. 386. — White, Nomencl. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. 4 1849, p. 9. — Lacord., Gen. Col. 4 1857, p. 463. — Desmarest in Chenu, Encycl. d'Hist. Nat. Col. 2 1851—52, p. 240, 293, — R. A. Philippi, Anales Univ. Chili (Santiago) 1865, p. 657. — Gemm. et Har., Catal. Coleopt. 6 1869, p. 1745 (pars). — Chevr., Rev. Mag. Zool. (3) 2 1874, p. 272. — Gorh., Cist. Ent. 2 1875-82 (1876), p. 91; Biol. Centr.-Am. Col. III2 1882, p. 165 (per errorem) 1). — Lohde, Stett. Ent. Ztg. 61 1900, p. 71 (pars). - Schenkl., Gen. Ins. (Wytsman) Cler. 1903, p. 71 (pars); Col. Cat. (Junk) 23 1910, p. 99 (pars). — F. Philippi, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat. 11 1907, p. 25 (pars). — Gahan, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5 1910, p. 64. — Pic, Ech. 57 1941, No 484, p. 7. — Wolc., Journ. New York Ent. Soc. 52 1944, p. 145. — Blackwelder, U.S. Nation. Mus. Bull. 185 1945, p. 386 (pars). — Corporaal, Tijdschr. v. Ent. 88 1945 (1947) p. 165. Eplyclines (err. typ.!) Spin., Mon. Clér. 1 1844, p. 149, no. 37.

¹⁾ See footnote ante p. 160.

Astylosoma Pic. Ech. 19 1903, No. 228, p. 183; Mél. exot. -ent. 51 1928, p. 11; Col. Cat. (Junk-Schenkl.) 103 1929, p. 13.

Typus generis: E. Gayi Chevr.

- - ab. badiipes Corp., Tijdschr. v. Ent. 88 1945 (1947), p. 160.

 Chile centr.
 ab. diversipes Corp., Tijdschr. v. Ent. 88 1945 (1947),

- pallidipes Pic, Ech. 57 1941, No 484, p. 7 Argentina. ab. basijuncta Pic, l.c. ab. suturalis Pic, l.c.
- pallidonotata (Astylosoma) Pic, Ech. 19 1903, No. 228, p. 183; Mél. exot.-ent. 51 1928, p. 11 Chile.

puncticollis Spin.	in Gay,	Hist. C	Chile 4 1	1849, p.	389. —	Chevr.,
Mém. C	lér. 1876	, p. 30	— Wolc	., Journ.	New Yo	ork Ent.
Soc. 52	1944, p.	146				Chile.